JULY 2010 Volume 29 Issue 7



THE TOKEN HUNTER



National Utah Token Society

N.U.T.S.

Dedicated to the collecting, recording and preserving of Utah's historical medals, tokens, coins and bottles.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



ello everyone! I hope that you all have been having a fun and safe month of July enjoying the celebrations of our Independence. The weather has been fantastic out there creating great opportunity for some metal detecting. I have heard of several fantastic finds out there.

This month's mini display will be presented by Leo Vera on Latin America Mining Tokens.

A **Big THANKS** goes to Mr. Mike Redd for his fantastic presentation on Blanding Utah Tokens. The stories about his family owned store were extremely captivating and entertaining.

This month's speaker will be Mr. Pat Hearty who is the Utah President for the National Pony Express Association. He will be talking to us about the Pony Express routes though Utah, across the nation and the significance the Pony Express played in our nations history.

This meeting will help celebrate our 2010 club medal commemorating the sesquicentennial (150 years) of the Pony Express. Don Swain, Medals Chairman, will have order sheets and is also making a list of those who are interested in ordering the beautiful gold select version. This would be a great time to make your purchases if you haven't already done so.

I would like to take a moment and express my thanks and sincere appreciation to everyone who helped at this years coin show on June 25-26. Also, Big **Kudos** go to our VP and Coin Show Chairman, Brandon Phillips, for all the planning and organizing that he did to help make this coin show a lot of fun and a great success.

Let's all hope for a silver dollar and a Gold Coin around the next corner. See ya at the meeting! Todd Monson

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JUST A REMINDER: MEETING IS JULY 22 Time: 7:00 pm Room 105 Location: Columbus Community Center 2531 South 400 East Meetings held the 4th Thursday of the Month

State Tax Tokens by Doug Nyholm

We have probably all seen these; small metal, plastic, or fiberboard tokens issued in various amounts but most often seen are those of '1 Mil.' What are they, how were they used, did they circulate alongside regular coinage, who issued them, and what are they worth?????? First, they were issued by the following 12 states.

Alabama Arizona Colorado Illinois Mississippi Kansas Louisiana Missouri Utah New Mexico Oklahoma Washington

Their issue began during the 1930's during the depression beginning with Washington tokens in May, 1935. By the end of WWII most had been discontinued but records show that Missouri created and issued tokens until 1961 and although Ohio used only paper receipts (not tokens) did not abandon the practice until 1962. Did they circulate? Yes they actually did!

A main reason for their creation was that during the depression the collection of sales tax was a sig-



Washington Token

Colorado Token

Utah Token

Colorado Token (plastic) Washington Token

nificant revenue source for the government however on a sale of 10c in order to collect tax a merchant would have to charge 1c. This 10% tax during the time of the depression was unacceptable and an extreme hardship upon the taxpayer. The tax tokens were usually valued at 1 Mill which was equal to 1/10 cent which would allow a reasonable tax to be collected. In 1935 the sales tax in Washington was raise to 2% which in turn gave their token a value of 1/5th of a cent or 2 Mills. Later Washington's tokens read 'on 14c' when the tax was raised to 3%. Other denominations existed and were created because increases in local taxes. Initially these tokens were opposed vigorously by the government stating that they were 'money' and competed with the federal circulating coinage. These acquisitions by the government were soon dropped and literally millions of these tax tokens were issued. Apparently there was far greater concerns for the government to pursue during the depression than the tax token issue.

Tax tokens are found in several materials including aluminum, copper, brass, zinc, cardboard, fiber and plastic. The non-metal versions came in a number of different colors. Metal tokens were issued from 1935 to 1940, fiber material was used from 1941-1943, and plastics were used after 1943. Most tokens are in two sizes, 22/23 millimeters and 16 millimeters and most have a center punch of varying shapes and sizes.

Collecting these various tokens is relatively easy as most are available at reasonable costs. One could probably put together a very complete set of different tokens from every state issuing them for under \$100. This might be an interesting collection, very historical, and a lot of fun to put together. I think this would make an outstanding exhibit at a future UNS meeting or show. Any takers?

JUNE WINNERS FIND OF THE MONTH

oldest us cent ---Cliff Fausett Todd Monson oldest us coin --us coin ---Todd Monson foreign coin **Anthony Bos** Terry Wright token --- -Todd Monson iewelry --artifact ---Cliff Fausett button ---Terry Wright marble ---Terry Wright non-metal ---Terry Wright Terry Wright Terry Wright youth display



Cliff Fausett, Todd Monson, Terry Wright, Anthony Bos

GLOSSARY OF BOTTLE TERMS

Submitted by Boyd Pickering

DRUG ACT: Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 which required labeling of certain contents, guaranteeing of claims. Many proprietary medicine companies closed soon after this act became law.

EMBOSSING: Raised design or lettering achieved by carving the design into the mold.

EMPONTILLING: Practice of holding a bottle with either an iron rod or another blowpipe while the neck is cut off and the lip finished, leaving a mark on the base. (See Rough Pontil, Sand Pontil, Smooth Pontil.)

ETCHING: Decoration of glass by using hydrofluoric acid to eat into selected areas of the surface.

FINISHING: That part of bottle making in which the neck is severed from the blowpipe and the lip applied.

FIRE POLISHING: Reheating of a bottle to melt and smooth away protruding seams and irregularities (often done to the lips of early machinemade milk bottles, and rough pontil marks on hand-blown bottles.)

FLASK: Normally rounded and flattened bottle, usually no larger than a pint, intended for convenient carrying in a pocket or saddlebag.

FREE-BLOWN: Glassware formed without the use of a mold, but often with the use of a slab to roll out the cylinder, a paddle to flatten the sides, and a large pontil to put a kick-up in the base. FRUIT JAR: Term commonly applied to all home

canning jars.

GAFFER: Skilled craftsman that does the actual blowing of the molten glass.

GATHER: The molten glass that is picked up on the blowpipe in preparation for blowing. (When the bubble is formed it becomes a paraison.)

GATHERER: Gaffer's assistant, term derived from the duty of collecting the gather on the gaffer's blowpipe.

GLASSMAKER'S SOAP: Clearing agent of manganese, arsenic, or other material added to the hatch.

GLOB-TOP: Symmetrical, globular-shaped lip, smaller and smoother than the blob-top, found on some proprietary

medicine and many turn-molded wine bottles.

GRAPHITE PONTIL: Mark made by an iron pontil, often containing some graphite-appearing oxidized iron from heating the pontil to adhere to the glass. Smooth pontil is the more accurate term.

HAND-BLOWN: Glassware blown by lung-power and finished by hand methods (either mold-blown or freeblown) in contrast to manufacture by automatic machine.

HINGED-BOTTOM MOLD: Type of mold popular around the 1840's and 1850's, consisting of two carved-out blocks hinged at the end opposite the entry hole. Distinguishable on bottles by the seam that crosses the center of the base. It was often used for 12-sided medicinal bottles.

HISTORICAL FLASK: Flasks decorated with political slogans, portraits, and designs, or patriotic material.

HUTCHINSON STOPPER: A very popular popbottle closure from 1880 until the invention of the crown cap in 1892, consisting of a rubber disc sandwiched between two smaller metal discs and attached to a metal hook. When the hook was released, the stopper could be pushed into the bottle where it remained.

IMPRESSION: Marks pressed into glass or pottery. Most common on pottery containers.

INSIDE SCREW-TOP: Closure occasionally found in whiskey and pop bottles in the 1880's and 1890's, consisting of a threaded neck and glass or wooden bolt with a rubber gasket.

KICK-UP: Deeply indented or raised portion of the bottom of a bottle, used primarily on wine and champagne bottles to trap sediment and restrict its mixing with the liquid during pouring.

LAID-ON RING: Strip of molten glass wrapped around the edge of the severed neck in forming an applied lip.

LEAF MOLD: Modern (since 1890) mold using two, three, or more side portions or leaves which mold the full neck as well as the cylinder. LEHR or LEER: Heated chamber or oven used for slowly cooling glassware in the annealing process

LEAD GLASS: Also known as flint glass, made of ingredients that include flint and lead oxide.

LIGHTNING STOPPER: Closure often used in the 1870's and 1880's (and still occasionally employed on specialty items) consisting of a porcelain or rubber stopper tightened and held in place by a wire lever arrangement.

MASTER INK: Bulk ink container from which individual ink bottles were refilled.

MILK GLASS: Opaque white glass most commonly used in decorative items like cosmetic



JULY 22nd N.U.T.S. MONTHLY MEETING

- Location: 2531 South 400 East, Room

105 -Time: 7:00 PM

JULY

10th – 17th – New Staunton, Pennsylvania. Treasure Week at the Fox Den Acres Campground. Three hunts a day with many other hunts and activities. For more info, contact Jill & Carl McFeeders, icseeker@core.com or phone (330) 364-1608.

17th – 18th – North Conway, New Hampshire. The Saco Valley Gem and Mineral Club Show at the North Conway Community Center. Gem and mineral dealers, micromounters, silent auction and raffle. Free admission.

24th – 25th – Nekoosa, Wisconsin. MidState Metal Detector Club's 14th Annual Open Hunt and State Championship at the Deer Trails Park Campground (please note the hunt location has changed). Contact Steven Miller, N3091 CTY RD B, Hancock, WI 54943, or e-mail stmill@uniontel.net

26th – August 1st – Vallonia, Indiana. Southern Indiana Treasure Fest 2010 sponsored by Pepsi-Cola at the Starve Hollow State Recreation Area south of Brownstown on HW 135. Jackson County Fair all week. Events for all ages every day! Free Kids Hunts ages 3-12, and Jr. Hunts ages 13-15 for \$10. The week's events sponsored and/or provided by Bounty Hunter, Fisher Labs, Garrett Metal Detectors, The Lincoln Hills Treasure Hunters Club, White's Electronics, The Hoosier Hills Treasure Hunter's Club, Real Treasure Hunters, Teknetics, Cannonball Express Metal Detectors, Wick's Pies, Wray & Co. Treasure Shop, Tesoro, and The Down n' Dirty Diggers. For more info, contact Chad Beesley at (812) 966-2137 or Terry Rittenhouse at (765) 857-2400. AUGUST

7th – Orting, Washington. The Puget Sound Treasure Hunters Club, Tacoma, Washington, is sponsoring their annual Lenny Phay Memorial Hunt, "Silver Bonanza," rain or shine. Two major silver hunts, one a silver dime hunt and the other a big silver hunt, plus a detector and

a treasure chest raffle. Fun for the entire family, to include youth hunts. For more info, contact Jim Ratcliff, Sr. at (360) 556-3914 or Jim Ratcliff, Jr. at (360) 556-4009, e-mail scouthobby@comcast.net or visit http://sites.google.com/site/

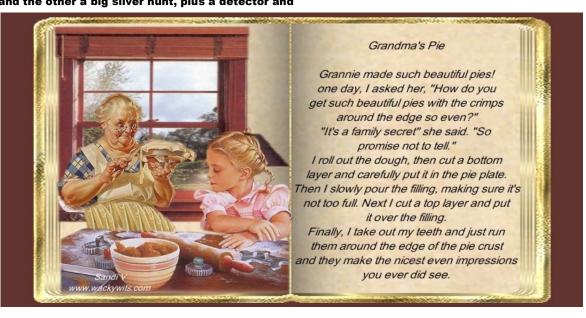
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7th – 8th – Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 28th Annual Black Diamond Treasure Weekend sponsored by the Black Diamond Treasure Hunters Club at the Plymouth TWP. Recreation Field on Route 11. For information, send self-addressed stamped envelope to B.D.T.H.C., P.O. Box 1523, Kingston, PA 18704, or go to www.bdthc.org to download the flier. Send e-mail requests to treasure1@aol.com or phone Byard Derr (215) 536-0796, George Walko (570) 287-3602 or Ron Denman (570) 288-7787.

21st – Cisco, Texas. The Gray Ghost Nite Hunt at full dark, the best, most exciting hunt this year. Not just silver dimes, but collectible coins of all kinds. Test your skills. No lights of any kind for the first 30 minutes. No digging tools needed; coins will not be buried. Penlights and small headlamps are allowed after first half hour. The location is on private property and will be revealed at the time of the hunt. Assembly point is at the Lela Lloyd Museum, 116 W. 7th. Entries limited to 35. Entry fee: \$35. Deadline for registry is July 21. Call Jerry Eckhart at (254) 631-6809 for entry form, write 704 Avenue I, Cisco, TX 76437, or e-mail imeckhart@sbcglobal.net

28th – 29th – Concord, New Hampshire. The Capital Mineral Club's Gem, Mineral & Jewelry Festival at the Everett Arena, 15 Loudon Road (1,500 feet east of Exit 14, I-93). Sat., 9 a.m.-5 p.m., Sun., 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Admission \$5, children under 12 free with an adult. Dealers, displays, raffles and hourly and grand show prizes. For more info, log onto www.capitalmineralclub.org

AUGUST 26th N.U.T.S. SUMMER PICNIC Details to be announced



Silver Summer By Todd Monson



Todd has the "Silver Shakes"

y wife and I were headed to Southern Utah for a teaching conference. It was June 4th and school had just let out for summer break the day before. Both of us are Middle School Science teachers, so this was our first vacation for the summer.

When we arrived in the small town to confirm our motel arrangements, I



asked the front desk clerk if she knew of any old houses, schools or churches that I could metal detect (yes, I take it everywhere I go.) She indicated that there was a vacant lot where they had recently torn down an old

house. She began helping me find out who the current owner was. It took most of the afternoon to finally make contact with the current owner. The property had been sold numerous times in the past year. Along the way, I did acquire a lot of information about the old house that had been on the property. It had been built in the early 1920's and was a small 2 bedroom house facing to the west with a large tree in the front yard. This tree is still on the property. All this information helped me set up a plan - start



around the tree first. Following some diligent negotiating I was given permission. The property owner wished me good luck and told me that I was going to find only horseshoes. I asked if he would like to see what I found and he told me no and that I could keep what I found. I jokingly replied, "Even if I find a diamond ring?" While laughing he said, "Sure even a diamond ring."

At this point it was getting dark, so my plan was to begin the next morning. On June 5^{th,} following breakfast, my wife and I drove to the vacant property. My wife decided to wait in the car in a shady spot while I de-

tected the site. Sticking with my game plan I went straight to the tree to begin.



Working around the tree I got the first signal of the day on my Lone Star Bounty Hunter. It was a good signal so I dug it up, only to be a scrap of aluminum. There were no other signals around the tree. I expanded my distance further out around the tree. It was already getting warm that day so I decided to focus on the shaded area. Suddenly I got my second signal. This signal was the same as the first one, however it was even larger. Thinking that it may be another chunk of aluminum, I questioned 'should I dig it or not'? I told myself to be positive and dig it. I thrust the pick into the ground and to my surprise, up popped three beautiful Peace Dollars. I



was in shock. I dropped my pick and detector and ran over to the car. My wife was talking on the phone to her

RECIPE OF THE MONTH

From Mary Farnsworth

Broccoli Cauliflower Salad

- 1 large bunch broccoli (cut into florets, no stems)
- 1 large head cauliflower (cut into florets, no stems)
- 2 cups grated mild Cheddar cheese
- 1 purple onion, diced
- 1/2 to 1 lb bacon, cooked crisp and crumbled

In large bowl, combine broccoli and cauliflower florets, grated cheese, onion and bacon: mix lightly but thoroughly. Chill until ready to serve. Just before serving, toss with Dressing. (I find that I like it better when the dressing has been on for awhile.)

Dressing

- 2 cups mayonnaise
- 2/3 cup sugar
 - 4 Tablespoons white vinegar

Combine thoroughly the mayonnaise,sugar and vinegar: chill. Toss on saladjust before serving.

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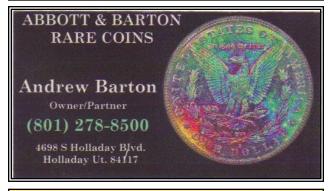
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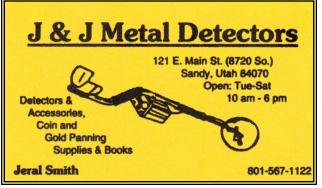
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mother. I yelled, "Get the camera. You've got to see this." I was nervous and shaking. When we returned to the spot I kept saying,



"Look at that! Three Ladies!"
She took some pictures while they were on the ground and while I was holding them. It was amazing! I asked her to put them in her pocket.

Then I did what we all should do. double-check the hole. To my amazement there was another signal. Could it be that there are more? Not wanting to cause any damage if there were more coins, I used my hand to scrape away some dirt and there they were. All these silver dollars! Some were next to each other. Others criss-crossed. There did not seem to any evidence of them having been in any type of container. As I continued to dig deeper and



wider, there were even more to a depth of twelve inches by fourteen inches. My belt pouch had become full. I asked my wife if we had a bag or something to put all these silver dollars in. She said all I have is a pair of socks. Well OK that will



work. As I continued to pull out more and more silver dollars, other coins started appearing. Quarters, dimes, pennies, nickels. It was amazing. My wife would take several pictures, then open a sock, and then I would put a hand full of coins in. She would take them back to the car and put them into the other sock. She would then return



for more. We did this about five times before all of the coins had been removed from the hole. We had no idea how many total coins there were until we got back home to count them out. In total there were 163 coins. Of these, 72 were silver dollars. Fifteen of them were Morgan's with the oldest being an 1880 and the newest was a 1921 S. This included an 1890 cc. Fifty-seven were Peace Dol-

lars ranging in age from 1922 S to 1928 S. Two Standing Liberty quarters (1926 S & 1927) and twelve Washington quarters (1934 & 1945 D) were part of the cache. There were also 41 Mercury dimes (1918 -1945 D), two Roosevelt dimes (1946), seven war nickels



(1943 S – 1945 S), 10 Jefferson nickels (1938 - 1941), one 1905 V nickel, two Buffalo nickels (1927 S & 1937 D), and 14 Wheat pennies (1917 – 1946 D.) This experience was so amazing. I was shaking so hard that it was difficult to drive or even concentrate on anything. Every time I tell this story or look at the pictures I get what my wife calls the "Silver Shakes".

I consider myself very fortunate to have this amazing experience. I always kept telling myself and my detecting partner, Cliff, that someday we would find a coin cache. Positive thinking prevailed. I hope someday that everyone will have the same experience. I look forward to the day it happens again.



Commemorative Coins



The coins are coming! The coins are coming! Yes, new coins are coming out all the time. And did you know that the United States Mint makes some coins to collect rather than spend?

One collecting kind is called "commemorative"—coins that honor famous people, places, and events. If you have coins to spend, those are called "circulating" coins. But commemorative coins are not the kind you'd want to spend...although you could.

American Veterans Disabled for Life Silver Dollar





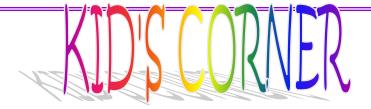
Members of the Armed Forces of the United States have served our nation faithfully around the world. Millions of them became permanently disabled while defending our freedom, and we owe them a special debt of gratitude.

One way that gratitude is expressed is through the American Veterans Disabled for Life Commemorative Coin Act of 2008. This Act allows the United States Mint to mint and issue commemorative silver dollar coins to honor these heroes.

Congress has allowed a surcharge from the sale of these coins to be paid to the Disabled Veterans' LIFE Memorial Foundation. The foundation is planning to build an American Veterans Disabled for Life Memorial in Washington, DC.

The designs on the coin remind us of our disabled veterans' loyalty and courage. The image of boots and crutches on the front commemorates the disabilities some veterans live with every day because of their sacrificial service to our country.

On the back, the oak branches in the wreath represent strength. The forget-menot flower became connected with veterans during World War I, when soldiers saw these flowers growing on the graves of their fallen comrades. After the war, the flower was used as a symbol for remembering those who had fallen.



- Honest, you'd be lucky to have a silly head! Here's why... "Silly Head" is the popular name for a U.S. cent minted in 1839. The coin got this nickname because most people thought the picture of Miss Liberty on the obverse (front) looked silly.
- You can hold a Ferris wheel in the palm of your hand... How? It's easier than you might think. So is turning cartwheels with your fingers. Both "Ferris wheel" and "cartwheel" are nicknames for silver dollars!
- **Before the Mint Police, there was a Mint Pup.** Old records show that \$3 was spent to purchase a watchdog to protect the first Mint in Philadelphia.
- **\$10 billion goes a long way.** If you were lucky enough to have 10 billion Sacagawea golden dollars and you spent one every second of every day, guess how long they would last? In exactly 317 years, you would go broke!
- Transporting coins can turn into a real cliffhanger. Legend has it that a shipment of dimes en route to the San Francisco Mint was attacked in southern Utah in the early 1900s. The shipment of dimes supposedly fell over a cliff. Though many people have tried to find the money, no evidence of this shipment has ever been found.
- **How can you tell where a coin came from?** Mint marks show what minting facility your coins came from—"P" for Philadelphia, "D" for Denver, and "S" for San Francisco. This mark can be found to the right of the subject's face on the obverse side of each circulating coin—with the exception of the "Philadelphia" Lincoln cent, which has no mint mark.
- **Ben Franklin helped to stop counterfeiters...** In the 1700s, it was pretty easy to print money that looked real. But it was Franklin who finally hit on a good idea in 1739: He cast real leaves in lead and called it the "nature print." He kept the process so secret that no one figured out how he did it until the 1960s.
- **Lady Liberty was on her feet for 42 years...** The imaginary woman who stood for liberty on our coins was always shown standing (unless only her head was shown) since she first appeared in 1794. But she took a seat in 1836 when the "Seated Liberty" silver dollars came out and showed her sitting on a rock. She probably needed the rest!
- Why Lady Liberty doesn't get around much anymore... Just before 1909, there was an image of Lady Liberty on almost every circulating American coin. But over the following 38 years, she was gradually replaced on all of them, mostly by former Presidents. Although Lady Liberty doesn't circulate anymore, she still appears on some special coins.
- **You might have little round sandwiches in your pocket...** Most of our coins are metal sandwiches. The outside layers are three-quarters copper and one-quarter nickel, and the "filling" is solid copper. Pennies are made of zinc coated with copper. Only nickels are one solid material—that same 75% copper/25% nickel alloy. Would you like fries with that?
- **Coins, like students, can get low grades...** One way coin collectors grade coins is on a scale of 1 through 70. The coin's grade depends on its condition—dull or shiny, worn or crisp, nicked and scratched or clean. Fortunately, there's no special grade a coin has to reach to pass the collectible test!

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- Live token auctions, fixed-price catalogs, on-line web specials.
- Call for listings or to inquire on the rare, hard-to-find pieces you've been searching for - we may have it in our inventory. We will help you complete your collection.

Field Guide To Collecting Western Pioneer Minor Coinage - Also Known As Trade Tokens~ Pocket-sized, full color, illustrated introduction to collecting western pioneer minor coinage. Provides a general knowlege of the history and evolution of private minor coinage and tokens due to the western coin shortage that resulted from the California Gold Rush. The different types of tokens and main collecting categories are discussed, as well as the coiners, the shapes, sizes and denominations, condition expectations, and more. Blank collection tables and note pages. A handy reference and great beginner's guide to token collecting.

The Collecting Guide to the Pioneer Minor Coinage of American Saloons ~ full color publication filled with saloon history, early photographs, 100-year old advertisements and directory listings, Wild West saloon stories, population information, top ten lists, rarity ratings, tables to inventory and catalog your collection and more! This book will be an invaluable reference for saloon token collectors and a great compliment to saloon token directories.

For a Complete listing of current Auctions, Catalogs, Publications and upcoming sales and events visit us at

www.Holabirdamericana.com

We work hard to open the exciting token collecting field to both new and experienced collectors. Our parent company Kagin's, a major numismatic dealer, has helped us introduce tokens as pioneer minor coinage to the traditional coin collecting market. We believe token collecting is one of the last untapped coin collecting fields, with an unlimited amount of potential. Our auction house has set the standard for token values over the last 20 years and the market value has increased exponentially. We are here to help you buy and sell all types of trade tokens and to help you explore the fun and exciting world of pioneer minor coinage.

Bottle Terms

jars

MOLD: Hollow pattern into which a glass bubble is blown to form glassware; first made of clay or carved stone, occasionally of wood, later of brass, then iron.

MOLD-BLOWN: Shaped with a mold during the blowing process. Term usually used with hand-blown items to

differentiate those that were not free-blown.

NOSTRUM: Term used synonymously with proprietary or patent medicine, and implying worthless contents.

OPALESCENCE: Decomposition of glass in which whitened or multicolored silica remains on the surface, often in a swirling pattern, occuring in the presence of moisture and minerals that can produce acid.

OPEN MOLD: Any bottle mold that does not form the shoulder and neck.

OWENS RING: Large, irregular circular mark left on bottle bases by the shutoff valve of the early Owens machine. Common from 1903 until around 1920.

PATENT MEDICINE: Proprietary medicine, often of questionable value, sold without prescription. PANEL: Flat, recessed side of a bottle in which embossing appears or a paper label is placed. PARAISON: Bubble of molten glass blown from the gather on the end of the blowpipe.

PATTERN MOLD: Not a true mold, the pattern mold is a textured device into which the paraison or bubble of glass is inserted and withdrawn, often with a swirling motion, imparting a pattern on an otherwise free-blown item.

PHARMACEUTICALS: Bottles used in pharmacies, usually of two types: (I) small bottles in which chemicals were stored by the druggist until needed to fill prescriptions, and (2) the larger Shop Furniture bottles with ornate glass stoppers and frequently recessed panels for labels. PLATE MOLD: Special mold used by glass houses producing similar bottles for different customers, the mold having a recess into which an individual customer's plate was inserted to produce his particular embossing. It was commonly used in the 1890's for the numerous embossed prescription bottles showing the name and location of the drugstore.

PONTIL: Iron rod to which an unfinished vessel can be attached for holding during the finishing process.

PONTIL MARK: Impression left on the bottom of glassware that was held by a pontil or a second blowpipe.

Pontils leave a dented portion; blowpipes used in place of pontils produce impressed rings.

POST-BOTTOM MOLD: Closed mold whose sides

form part of the bottom of the bottle. The center of the bottom is formed by a post around which the sides fit. These generally preceded the cup-bottom mold, were in greatest use from 1860-1880.

POTTERY WARE: Inexpensive, locally-produced bottles and jugs of fired clay used in place of glass for low-cost items like ale, mineral water, and cheap whiskey until the bottle machine beat the price after 1903, now used only on specialty items.

PRESCRIPTION WARE: Large group of bottles used to dispense medicine from pharmacies, best known for the popular period of embossing in the era of the plate mold.

PROPRIET ARY MEDICINE: Brand name type of medicine manufactured by one company, a more accurate term for patent medicine, which was not really patented as patenting required the revealing of the contents.

ROUGH PONTIL: Mark left from dipping the pontil into molten glass and allowing the glass to harden on the base of the bottle to hold the pontil in place. When the pontil is broken away, a rough ring of broken glass remains.

SALT GLAZE: Pottery glaze achieved by throwing salt into the kiln during firing, imparting a texture about the roughness of an orange peel.

SAND PONTIL: Grainy, large pontil mark, normally forming a kickup, presumed to have been characterized by dipping the pontil rod in sand to ease the release of the large head.

SCREW CAP: Closure with a cap that twisted onto outside threads on the bottle lip. It was difficult to form in hand finishing, was rare before the 1890's except on fruit jars, most common since the 1920's.

SEEDS: Undissolved particles and gas bubbles in imperfectly fused glass which have been blown into the product.

SHEARED LIP: Edge of the neck of a bottle finished simply by shearing from the blowpipe and polishing (without laid-on ring).

SNAP-CASE: Holding device that replaced the pontil, and consisted of metal fingers and a tightening ring at the end of a rod. It received considerable use by 1860, had nearly replaced the pontil by 1870.

SUN-COLORED GLASS: See Amethyst Glass.

THREE-PIECE MOLD: Closed mold achieved by adding to a dip mold two additional blocks into which the portions were carved that formed the shoulder and neck of a bottle. Its greatest popularity was around 1850 but continued to be used for inexpensive products into the 1870's.

TURN MOLD: Not a mold, but a process most popular in the 1890's. The still-hot bottle was

spun in the mold (which could be any of several types) to erase the seams. Distinguishable from free-blown by faint marks around the bottle left by irregularities on the mold.

UMBRELLA INK: Individual-sized ink bottle of a wide conical shape, like the open canopy of an umbrella.

UTILITY BOTTLE: Standard bottle sold by glass houses to varying customers. Normally plain (unembossed) they might be used for beer, milk, foodstuffs, mineral water, or a number of other things.

WHITTLE MARKS: Texturing left in glassware by the mold and presumed to be impressions of chisel strokes from carving stone or wooden molds. A somewhat similar texture is imparted by blowing glassware into a cold mold.

FROM THE EDITOR: I want to let you all know about the severe car accident that Bill Glowdowski was in over the 4th of July weekend. The young man driving and the front seat passenger were both killed. Bob was taken to the hospital and treated for severe trauma. He is now recovering from his injuries at home. He has rods and pins in his right leg. He has a plate in his face. I talked to him and just cannot convey the severity of the accident and his injuries. I also cannot tell you what a positive attitude Bill has. He has a long road of recovery ahead of him. Please join me and make sure Bill is in your thoughts and prayers.



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